

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

Subscriptions by Mail, Po tpaid DAILY, Per Month. DAILY. Per Year. SUNDAY. Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel: Klosques 14 and 77. Boulevard des Capucines, and Klosque 19, Louievard des Italiens.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

### Kentucky's Two Crazes.

In another column is a very interesting letter on the Democratic situation in Kentucky. To the outside observer that esteemed State presents a perplexing spectacle in which two different superstitions prevail with practically equal strength and industry. Of course this is a superficial aspect. Beneath the crust Kentucky undoubtedly contains the usual elements of common sense, intelligence and conservatism. But the outsider sees enly a community which worships both BRYAN and ROOSEVELT, sometimes alternately, sometimes both together, and it would seem that the devil himself could not pick the favorite.

This, to be sure, is only the scum on the bosom of the puddle, but it is what the world sees and takes for the basis of its conclusions. The casual visitor, even the temporary sojourner, hears the same man declaring in one breath that WILL-IAM JENNINGS BRYAN is the anointed leader of a persecuted people out of the wilderness of corporate spoliation into the opulent Canaan of freedom and happiness and prosperity, and proclaiming in the next breath that THEODORE ROOSE-VELT is the last hope of the downtrodden, groaning millions praying for deliverance from the octopus. The puzzled observer must study Kentucky conditions a long time if he would reconcile these seeming incongruities; perhaps eventually he will venture to suggest to himself that BRYAN and ROOSEVELT represent virtually identical ideas, policies and methods and that Southern Democrats of a certain brand vibrate between the two ecstasies through mere inability to recognize the superior captivation.

In some moods the glamour of Roose-VELT'S military prowess overwhelms the bare thought of rivalry in the romantic and impressionable mind. Fighting men see him scaling almost perpendicular heights, cheering on the laggard cohorts and finally from the red summit of the captured citadel shining through the smoke and dust of battle like a particularly brilliant oriflamme. In other moods the vision of BRYAN distributing flowers of bewildering rhetoric and tablets of more than human wisdom and passing all about him with a fluent hand prize packages of immortal statesmanship avails to banish ROOSEVELT from the scene. It is a species of alternating rapture-a kind of seesaw which uplifts ROOSEVELT one moment and BRYAN the next, with a thrill for every elevation and precious guesswork at the end.

But beneath the surface we may be pretty sure that Kentucky is as well equipped with sanity and brains and patriotism as any other Commonwealth. and well informed Kentuckians do not the Moses who can extricate the counballs of rapture for the present. They have no doubt that Kentucky will return

# Politics at the Bottom of It.

We do not believe that "a distinct feeling of irritation" has been excited in this country by the agitation in Japan to demand reparation or exact satisfaction for the assaults upon Japanese keepers of restaurants in San Francisco. as one despatch from Washington intimates. The commotion in Tokio is manifestly the work of politicians, but nobody who understands the Japanese system of government believes that it will have the slightest effect upon the pacific policy

of the Elder Statesmen. There are fire eating radicals in Japan as there are here, as well as reckless politicians and yellow journals, such as the Eachi, which calls upon Ambassador expenditures of the Russian Govern-AOKI to be firm and declares that "the San Francisco outrages are worse than the murder of a missionary in China which resulted in the occupation of trophe of bankruptcy. All that would be Kiou-Chow." Count Okuma, who seems | needed for this temporary purpose would to be turning the flurry to personal ac- | be for the Minister of Finance to adopt count, just as enterprising politicians an expedient contemplated by Count would do in this country, probably wants | WITTE as a supplement of the Governwar no more than Viscount HAYASHI, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, does. The sale of alcoholic beverages, whereby he statement attributed to Viscount TANI, made at a stroke an immense addition to leader of the opposition in the House of | Russia's public income. We have in mind Peers, that should diplomacy fail to a monopoly of the importation and sale bring about a satisfactory solution the of tea, which would add to the Czar's only way open to us is an appeal to arms, " | income a sum sufficient to provide for the must have been the invention of a Tokio | service of the foreign debt. reporter who is imitating Western methods of journalism not uncommon in

London, New York and Chicago. The Mikado and Marquis ITO will lean Japanese Red Cross Society, who recent y made a tour of this country, and G:neral KUROKI for information conit bears upon the exaggerated troubles or two, when no application of a dis-

issue of reparation or war by the opposition mischief makers and their allies in San Francisco. Baron Ozawa, who arrived in London last week, said in an interview:

"As a result of my investigations in the United States I am able to declare that the feelings of Americans toward my country are most cordial. Nowhere did I find the least sign of unfriendliness with the exception of San Francisco.'

General KUROKI's report cannot fail to be amicable and reassuring. Happily for the conduct of negotiations in regard to treaty rights the interests of Japan are being conducted by Viscount HAY-ASHI, one of the most experienced, sagacious and practical of diplomats, who is an authority in his own country upon political conditions in the Western world and can be relied upon to see through the wiles and expose the sophistries of Paris office. 32 Rue Louis ie Grand. The daily and | the domestic statesmen who want office. In this country there is absolutely no interest in their propaganda, which is too transparent and factitious to cause concern; and there is consequently no feeling of irritation. Any public man who sought to arouse such a feeling would be promptly tabooed and newspapers that engaged in the business would lose standing as well as readers.

The rights of Japanese citizens in America and the delicate question of immigration will have to be defined and settled by diplomatic exchanges and perhaps by amendment of existing treaties, and the work will be done by cool headed statesmen; but there need be no irritation or anxiety in either country about the closing of the incident in San Francisco.

## It Is a Long Time Since 1789.

We venture the belief that there is not a lawyer in the United States, or a citizen not a lawyer but possessed of the ordinary understanding of the principles of government by law, who will not read with amazement this declaration by the President of the United States at Jamestown vesterday:

Let me point out the extreme unwisdom of the rallway companies in fighting the constitutionality of the national employers' liability law. No law is more emphatically needed, and it must be kept on the statute books in drastic and thoroughgoing

Suppose the Supreme Court of the United States, viewing this law in a different aspect from that in which Mr. ROOSEVELT regards it, finally pronounces unconstitutional. Does the President mean that because in his opinion the law is emphatically needed it must be kept on the statute books even if it is unconstitutional in form and essence?

Surprise increases as we pursue Mr. ROOSEVELT'S line of thought upon this subject:

"If it is proper for the Federal courts to issu njunctions in behalf of railroads, it is proper that railroads should be held to a strict liability for accidents occurring to their employees."

Most illuminating logic and an interesting self-revelation!

But suppose these injunctions in behalf of railroads are issued lawfully and constitutionally by the Federal courts. while the same Federal judiciary, in its highest seat of judgment, shall decide that the employers' liability law is outside of national jurisdiction.

Shall the Federal tribunals then be restrained by Executive order from issuing any more lawful injunctions in behalf of railroads, until by the reversal of the Supreme Court's decision in some case inder the employers' liability law there shall be affirmed the constitutionality of the enactment which Mr. ROOSEVELT declares must be kept on the statute books?

Great Power? According to a telegram from London Professor DE MARTENS, the eminent aucourage of the population differ in no im- on this side of the Atlantic through the portant respect from the same elements part which he took in the last Hague elsewhere, are animated by the same. Conference, expresses the utmost conhigh purpose and at the proper time will fidence with regard to Russia's future. exert their proper influence. Intelligent | He is convinced, he says, that even if the Duma should be dissolved and Russia recognize in either ROOSEVELT or BRYAN | should prove unable to borrow any more money in foreign countries she would try from the perils that now beset it on still be self-supporting and able to mainevery hand. It is early in the day and tain her high position among world many complications in domestic politics | Powers. That is obviously a question on conspire to postpone a genuine align- both sides of which something may be ment. The wise ones, therefore, will said. Is it, indeed, likely that Russia leave the thoughtless to toss their little | could emerge triumphant from fiscal and political troubles, as did the French Republic in the last decade of the eighto the against covenant of common teenth century, or is it more probable

succumbed?

Let us assume, as apparently Professor DE MARTENS assumes, that the dissolution of the Duma and the definite abandonment of the experiment in representative self-government would be followed by a refusal of France and other Western countries to make any further advances of money to the St. Petersburg Government. The national revenue as it exists to-day would undoubtedly be inadequate to provide interest and a sinking fund for the enormous foreign and domestic debt and at the same time to defray the ordinary and extraordinary ment. There is, however, one fiscal resource, hitherto unused, which might at least postpone for a time the catasment monopoly of the manufacture and

a resort to this expedient assure an equilibrium between fiscal receipts and outgo. defence and was acquitted. He made Russia's internal financial exigencies are upon such men as Baron Ozawa of the | increasing rapidly in proportion to the growth of the agricultural population, which already presses severely on the | 1 am torn away from my family to be brought here land supply. It can be only a matter of cerning American national sentiment as a few years, or at the utmost of a decade | wenty-two years ago."

expropriation would suffice to appease the land hunger of the Russian mujik. The quantity of arable soil is limited; the multitude of those who live by it is continually expanding. The fact was early patent to Count WITTE, who insisted that no fiscal and no agrarian innovations could furnish a permanent remedy for the increasing incidence of the agricultural population on the land's capacities. There was only one thing to do, he said, and that was to make Russia selfsupporting in the matter of manufactures and thus divert the largest possible fraction of the peasant cultivators to other forms of industry. The warning was unheeded at the time when Russia had a surplus of revenue and ample credit; there is reason to fear that it is now too late to profit by it. It is true that in the worst event the

perate course adopted by the First French Republic and repudiate the whole of its public debt. That she would thereby forfeit the sympathy of the civilized world is obvious. Unfortunately for her. she is incomparably less qualified than was the First French Republic to face the consequences of international antipathy and vindictiveness. In 1793 the French Republic, although it had to encounter some disaffection in Brittany and La Vendée, was the most homogeneous and centralized State in Europe. What possible analogy exists between the France of that period and the heterogeneous, ill compacted and discordant empire compulsorily brought together by the Czars during the last three centuries? The Baltic provinces are ripe for revolt; the Poles have never ren unced their resolve to recover their independence. The enforced union with Muscovy has never been heartily accepted by the inhabitants of those southwestern provinces which, although once included in the dominion of the sons of RURIK, became ania and Poland. The countries of the Caucasus would secede to-morrow if military coercion were relaxed. Nothing but the permanent maintenance of a large army in central Asia prevents a general uprising on the part of the Mohammedans who before their subjugation by Russia were subjects of the Khans of Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Khiva. As for the denizens of Siberia, they are for the most part descendants of exiles or of emigrants who sought relief from intolerable social conditions, and it is incredible that they would make great sacrifices for the St. Petersburg Government. There is, in a word, within the Czar's dominions to-day a far greater diversity of race, religion; language and customs than prevailed in the Roman Empire of the West at the time of its disruption. The military power, by which alone at present these diverse elements are bound together. could hardly fail in the event of Russia's bankruptcy to prove a rope of sand.

Disinterested onlookers take a less optimistic view of Ru-sia's predicament than is credited to Professor DE MAR-TENS. To them it seems that if the Czar violates his promise to give his people representative institutions no international alliances and no fiscal or agrarian expedients can long preserve Russia from dissolution.

# A New Experience.

The simple minded citizen who admires the Chief Magistrate for his fearess if sometimes premature assaults upon suspected wrongdoers is a little bewildered by the apparent hesitation with regard to HARRIMAN. He remembers such prompt activities as were visible in the lamentable Tyner case, in the Infantry on a mere assumption that they were guilty of a previously unknown The substance, the responsibility and the | thority on international law, well known | crime called "a conspiracy of silence," in the public assertion that certain men now on trial for their lives are "undesirable citizens" and in various other memorable instances. He wonders, therefore, why the spear that knows no brother hesitates on the bank of the Rubicon, where summer headquarters seem to have

been established. We are told that conviction is not a certain result of prosecution in this case and that the cause of the square deal would suffer in the event of failure; that

there would be a loss of prestige. To see the stern and relentless pursuer of offenders, the man who knows no difference between rich and poor, high and low, before the law, now halting between that through the collapse of her financial | two opinions and taking counsel with resources she would be doomed to lawyers and politicians in a case like that undergo the process of disintegration to of Harriman is for the simple minded admirer of Theodore Roosevelt a new which the Roman Empire in the West experience.

# The Vindication of Bud McCracken.

The case of BUD McCracken has touched the heart of the generous West, where they breed big men as well as small politicians, and loud is the local ululating over the triumph and justification of Bud.

Mr. McCracken, who votes in Medicine Lodge, was nominated for Sheriff of Barber county, Kan., by the Democrats last fall and elected handsomely, although Barber is normally Republican. After the polls closed an ugly rumor spread that one BUD MCCRACKEN had killed a man in the Indian Terriotry in the '80s, and malice identified the Sheriffelect of Barber county as the man. It was only too true, and Mr. McCracken, who had been chosen by his fellow citizens to pursue horsethieves and suppress bad men, was haled to Chickasha and put on trial for shooting ADAM WARD, a cowboy in the old cattle days, Bud then being seventeen years old. It seems that the Williams and Johnson "outfits" had quarrelled about the branding of a yearling steer, and WARD "drew down" on BUD McCRACKEN and tried to extinguish him. In returning the fire Bup killed his man, and rode hard to For no long term, however, would even get out of the jurisdiction. In the trial at Chickasha McCBACKEN pleaded self-

this statement when arraigned: "I supposed this affair had been forgotten. have tried to live an honest, upright life, and now to be tried for a shooting done in self-defence

When the foreman, with BUD looking is San Francisco and the raising of the tended public revenue to compulsory on him as directed by the Court, pro-

nounced the verdict of a sympathetic jury Bun was not ashamed to weep. There was an "ovation" for Sheriff McCracken when he got off the train at Medicine Lodge, and public resentment manifested itself in some of the most stirring speeches ever made on the old frontier. The plot to undo Bun was the meanest exhibition of the venom of political strife that has ever come under our notice. The West has changed and for the worse. In the old days a shooting scrape in the open would not have been

lugged into a political contest. The only result of the assault upon Mr. McCracken's private character has been to strengthen him in public esteem and to enhance his value as Sheriff of Barber. A man who can shoot so straight will not be molested in the performance of his duty. At the next election he should sweep the county. He has an Czar's Government could follow the desideal name for a Western Sheriff, and may his enemies be confounded!

> The yacht race to Bermuda has already taught its lesson. The Dervish, a schooner 83 feet long on deck, finished first. She was sailed and navigated by Commodore hears, for example, that Governor Beck-H. A. Morss of the Corinthian Yacht Club ham has absolute control of the Demoof Marblehead, assisted by three amateurs and seven professional seamen, including the cook. The Hyperion, a yawl 49 feet long on deck, was in charge of her owner, Rear Commodore FRANK MAIER, and a crew all amateurs with the exception of the cook. The third yacht to reach the finish was the yawl Lila, owned by Mr. R. D. FLOYD, with every man, even the cook, an amateur. The other yachts had professional skippers or navigators on board and they were left far behind in the race.

The Dervish wins the prize in the first class. In the second class the Hyperion, built expressly for this race, finished first; had she been racing against the Dervish she would have won because the difference in size would have made the allowance greater than was the difference in time at the finish. The Lila was only 3 hours and afterward successively annexed to Lithu- 34 minutes astern of the Hyperion. She is nine feet shorter than the Hyperion and for that difference she received an allowance of 6 hours 45 minutes, so that the Lila won the prize in the second class, which was for yachts under 50 feet, by 3 hours 11 minutes

Mr. FLOYD, the owner of the Lila, stated before the race that he intended to have only amateurs on his yacht. Now he takes more than an ordinary share of glory.

In comparing the Hyperion and the Lila a nice point has to be considered. The Hyperion had a professional cook. He was able to furnish good grub to the amateur sailors. The Lila had an amateur cook. It may be that the cook on the Hyperion made the sailors too comfortable and they took things too easy in sailing the yacht to Bermuda; while on the Lila it is possible that the efforts of the sailors were stimulated by the food they had to eat and tried to get into harbor as quickly as possible to get a square meal. Cooks will have to be taken into consideration by promoters of ocean races

## The Cat With the Frozen Foot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some ti ago I wrote to THE SUN about finding a squirrel with his foot frozen fast to a stone in midwinter, and in consequence was called a cheerful liar by one of your readers. I now send a letter from a West Virginia correspondent of Forest and Stream. who describes a similar circumstance which hap pened to a wildcat in that State:

"One morning last month a section hand on the Greenbrier Railway was coming to his work before daylight and came upon a wildcat, or red lynx, which seemed to be fast in a trap. He attacked the animal with stones and a club and killed Upon investigation it was found that the wildcat had swum the Greenbrier River and had one of its feet frozen to the iron rail of the railway. which was about thirty-five feet from the edge of the water. The thermometer was 6 degrees below zero that morning. The wildcat was killed about four miles from where I live, and the report

caused a good deal of discussion as to whether it was worthy of belief. "The tracks of the cat proved conclusively where out of the river, and had not crossed the track. The wildcat is a good swimmer and takes to the water readily. Instances could be quoted where the wildcat has swum the distance of two miles. way and would have been intent to see whether any person was in sight, and would have taken a careful observation. In doing this it is the nature of the beast to plant its forefoot on some elevated spot and listen and look intently for some moments. He rears on a log generally, but in this instance the rail was the highest point available, and therefore it planted its foot on the cold iron and so met

I suppose he also will be branded as an Ananias.

CHARLES F. WINGATE.

TWILIGHT PARK, June 8.

### The West Point Honor Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As usual.

find that the first ten graduates at West Point have the privilege of choosing the Engineer Corps, last. McClellan was an engineer, a great organizer,

Take the other Generals of renown, from Marlborough to Wolseley and Kitchener, they are infantry men. The Duke of Wellington was an infantry man, Colonel of the Thirty-third. The Napiers were infantry men. So were Grant and Hancock. Light Bob.

NEW YORK, June 10.

# Literary Reminiscences of a Classmate of the President.

From the Harrard Graduates' Magaz It is said of Roosevelt the undergraduate that "in literary work his ability was thoroughly under-stood but very little displayed." It may be less gracious, though possibly more accurate, to say that in writing English Roosevelt while in college had not quite "found himself." One's guess would be that his active mind ran away with his pen and that perhaps to this very day that part of compo sition which is hardest for him is to hold hims elf in

The Tobacco We Import.

In 1906 fiscal year our imports of leaf and manufactured tobacco were of the value of \$30,164,187,

with this distribution: Sumatra. 3.557.477 \$30,164,187

## Before you strive for glory As famous to revolve, Before you strive for laurel

This triple riddle solve: We hatled him as a leader. We dubbed him sage and great. But tell us who in thunder Was Bryan's running mate?

The ladies wept about him The papers showed his face, But pray who was the hero Of last year's murder case? The almost central figure And keystone of the arch.

Who was the happy bridegroom Of last night's wedding march? MCLARDSURGE WELSON. BRYANISM IN KENTUCKY.

"ANIMALS I HAVE MADE WILD."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9 .- Kentucky politics may be labelled at this moment as a case of suspended animation. So much depends upon Governor Beckham's appointments in this city and county-appointments made necessary by a recent decision of the State Court of Appeals, invalidating the local elections of 1905 and unseating the officials installed a year and a half ago in consequence thereof-that all Kentucky seems to be awaiting his action and indisposed to consider other matters in the meanwhile. Nobody imagines that the Republicans will gain any marked advantages as a result of the new deal, but everybody expects good from the suppression of a bitter controversy and the restoration of public peace and confidence through an heart of a cockroach except with a bullet. honest election next November

Pending the much desired consumm tion, however, it is possible to encounter thinking men well equipped with information who maintain a lively interest in larger political questions and who are not unwilling to speculate concerning them. One cratic party machinery and that it rests with him to say whether the Kentucky delegates to the national convention of 1908 shall be instructed, either for Bryan or for any one else. The general understanding is that Beckham has in a way committed himself to Bryan, through the medium of various apostrophes to the Peerless One and so forth, but more deliberate talkers hold that he is not distinctly bound by these rhetorical ebullitions. They insist, on the contrary, that nothing can be regarded as settled until the State convention shall have declared itself some time next year.

The situation just at present is fraught with possibilities very immediately and poignantly concerning Governor Beckham's future. It is true that he has been chosen for the United States Senatorship in the Democratic primaries, and this perhaps would under ordinary circumstances amount to a formal election by the Legislature. As it happens, however, the circumstances are anything but ordinary. It is by no means a foregone conclusion that Governor Beckham will have a Democratic Legislature at his disposal after next November. Should he blunder seriously in the matter of creating a temporary government for Louisville, and should the Bryan influence for any reason be withdrawn or even converted to indifference. he might easily be left with nothing but the affectionate assurances of the Democratic primaries to comfort him while some Republican fared gayly forth to Washington with a real commission in his pocket.

Bryan's is still a name to conjure with in in no position at this crisis to part with a single one of his resources. It is quite conceivable that the latter is utilizing the Bryan superstition here. It is an asset ready to his hand which he can be depended on to make the most of. No one, however, can be positive on this point, for Governor Beckham's attitude is so far a matter of the merest guesswork. He may or may not be actually devoted to "the cause." At the same time the fact of his having exmore than the absence of occasion for such exhibition.

For the rest, even Beckham's political opponents agree that he is by birth, breeding and lifelong association a thorough gentleman, and all concede to him a private it was killed. If the cat had not been in some sort character and personal integrity quite beof a trap the man could not have approached it.

There is no animal so rarely seen in the woods as a wildcat. The tracks showed that it had come eventually take ground for an uninstructed eventually take ground for an uninstructed open for some inviting opportunity, it would "Again, when the wildcat in its peregrinations arrived at the railroad track and was about to be difficult to charge him with any deceit general tendency to accept Bryan as the inevitable. Whether this tendency will survive the State elections of next November and the realization of all Governor Beckham's immediate ambitions is a very different matter. It is at least an even chance The writer, W. Price, seems conscientious, but that the Bryan lien would perish under the

slightest challenge. Indeed, there is now discernible on the far horizon a cloud as yet no bigger than a man's hand which in time may assume the proportions of a formidable menace to the Bryan craze. It is no uncommon expethe next ten the artillery, then cavalry and infantry for the rest. Is this reasonable?

Infantry decides battles. Napoleon was a great
artillerist—of his age—but he depended on his
infantry to win his battles. Gordon of China and
the Sudan was an engineer, a great soldler, a
good, very plous man, but he didn't win out at
last McClellan was an engineer, a great organizer. that appeal to a certain class of Southernscientific, careful (too careful) of the lives of his men, and he didn't win out. Little "Bobs" is an ers are practically identical with those artillerist—field artillery—which is next door to which they recognize and admire in the which they recognize and admire in the President, and it is a curious coincidence that the same Kentucky Democrats who applaud the one applaud the other, in precisely similar terms and on precisely similar grounds. Nor need there be any cause for special wonder on this account, for there is as much reason for one obsession as for the other. They flourish with equal luxuriance in kindred intellectual conditions. Both are inexplicable, in the philosophy of conservative observers here, but both are real enough for the moment, and either may triumph in the end.

# Making Him Feel Easy.

Sam Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand Year," has been the subject of many anecdotes, none of them better than one which I first heard related about him by his friend Matthew Daven-

Looking in one day at Warren's chambers, Hill noticed that he seemed a little troubled. "It is. said the lawyer-novellst, "most unfortunat cellor, but Mrs. Warren is about to present me with another offive branch; how can I leave her? I hop his lordship won't be annoyed at my putting him off." "Oh," returned Mill, "don't make yourself uneasy; I am one of the guests; I know him so well. I can put it all right for you." With these words the visitor prepared to leave the room.

At first profusely grateful, Warren presently

seemed a little perplexed, and said: "By the bye after all, I won't trouble you to say anything about me to the Chancellor. Between ourselves, I have not been invited." "Well," rejoined Hill, "make yourself comfortable on that point; for that matter, neither have I."

Unjust Behavior of the Acids Mr. Gadabout Stout Which he couldn't account for for months-"I never drink more." He declared, "than a score

Of highballs and cocktalls at once

A Few More Nature Stories to Keep Up the

Interest Until the President Speaks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have received not less than forty letters denounce ing me as a liar, fifteen asserting that I exaggerate, twelve crediting me with more imagination than veracity and half a dozen questioning my memory since my first paper on "Animals I Have Made Wild." One man especially doubted my story of the "Hose Eating Shrew. I I am prepared to produce the affidavit of Walla Pa Zezinne, my guide. I am giving his native name but will furnish his college yell and address to any who wish to interview him. This person also attacked my story of the "Musical Cockroach." I have only to say that in his own work he speak of having stealthily crept up on a cockroach. behind the shelter of a tree, and brutally shot him. "It was with a feeling of the keen-est pleasure, as a sportsman," he writes, that I saw my cockroach wallowing in his blood." This man has never gone into the

Another man proposes to send me affidavits of his own tending to show that I have stretched the truth. My answer is that I have no time for affidavits: I am busy look-ing after the animals. And even if I had the time and inclination my position before the public is one which does not permit me to enter into controversy with persons. To resume my veracious account:

MY BUSCEPTIBLE LOBSTER. In 1886 I accompanied a party of naturalists down sapeake Bay in search of sea monsters. At Love Point, the mouth of Chester River, we disembarked and west over to Kent Narrows for t day's fishing, hearing that rock ran twenty sever pounds in that neighborhood, with eyewithteen. While there the man who keeps the fisherman's retreat gave me a young lobster, imported from deeper waters. I noticed at the time that the obster was plainly not a crab, which is of the brachyurous crustaceans, with the infallible sign that his tall folds under his cephalothorax. I men tion this as proof that I could not have been mis taken in the species. Returning to Baltimore brought my lobster with me. I used to carry him when I had him fully tamed, attached to a golden chain hanging from a pin in my lapel. One even-ing I went to the Academy of Music, wearing my lobster. The play was a musical conglomeration with a large chorus. At the first chorus I saw that my lobster was growing uneasy; at the second he came almost frantic. During the intermission missed him and went on a search. But he was not to be found. The second act opened. The chorus had just gone off when there was a scream from

MY OFFICE ORYX. The oryx is the general name of the family of African antelope. During the Boer war I happened to be advancing rapidly upon Pretoria. I remember the rapid advance particularly, because I was with the Boers and the English were right behind us. One day General Botha, out of grati-tude for my services in refraining from going into details about his manœuvres, gave me an antelope of the cryx family. I did not know what to do with him but took him back to Cape Town with me after the war was over. There I set up an office. oryx was with me dally and was so tame that I hit upon the idea of utilizing him to carry my despatches to the telegraph offices. He had two long, straight, sharp horns, and I soon had nim so trained that he would stand by my desk while I filed page after page on his horns and at the signal would trot out with the messages, take them to the wire and return with whatever happened to have been received for me. He made a very good messenger, because-in consequence of the small boys of Cape Town annoying himhe was always in a hurry.

## MY SPORT LOVING HEDGEROG

In the south of France I met a number of wandering Americans like myself, in the summer of Time was hanging heavy on our hands and many parts of Kentucky, and Beckham is suggested a game of baseball, but we had no ball and the matter was forgotten. I only of all the crowd remembered. I made up my mind that we should have that game and set every one at work making bats. They laughed at me, knowing that the bats would be of no service without a ball, but I kept my own counsel. While the bats were being made I journeyed into the woods until it was my good fortune to capture a hedgehog, which I trained, as shall afterward appear. On a beautiful clear day I called my friends together and told them that now they might bring their bats—we would have our game. They brought the bats incredulously and I brought my hedgehog. They chose sides, and I stepped into the pitcher's box with my hedgehog. "Play balli" I shouted. Instantly the hedgehog rolled himself up tightly. hibited no hostility may mean nothing and I struck the whole side out before they re covered from their surprise. We used the hedge-hog many times after that and always won, for rreptitiously I had taught him to make his own

curves. MY MUSICAL SEAL. of the North Pole, a few days out of Spitzbergen I was helping some men with block and tackle who were moving an ice floe out of the channel, when a baby seal crawled into our boat and came to me affectionately. I took him back to the ship as a between a sweet potato and a fish-and one of the delegation, leaving the Kentucky Democracy free handed and holding the future that we had an orchestra aboard to while away the lonesome hours, and I played first mandolin. One day my mandolin was dropped by a lubber who ought to have been a plane mover and ismashed to pieces. I was inconsolable and wept for hours cross it, it would have noticed the open right of or breach of faith. At present there is a at a time, my pet seal watching me sympathetically One day as the orchestra was about to play without me he crept into my arms, stiffened his body to rigidness and winked at me. In an instant—knowing animals so well-I realized that he was trying to help me, in his fishy way. You may believe this or not, as you choose, but I strung up that seal, looping the strings around his tail and letting him hold the tuning ends in his teeth, and played as I

# MY INTELLIGENT LEMMING

1897 looking for icebergs I came across an animal trainer who handed me a lemming—a small, arvi-coline rodent, commonly known as the field mouse. Although I had been handed plenty of lemmings. I took this lemming home with me and set out to train it. I soon discovered that this lemming was a person of billous morals, for he used to go into grain fields and without compunction steal grain from the stalk out of season. I determined to cor rect him in this respect and to that end began feeding him a diet of oatmeal, raw eggs and skim milk, remembering that the same diet given me by a stomach specialist had once cured me of all riotous desires. In two weeks I noticed that he no longer yearned for nocturnal strolls; in three

weeks he would not look at a grain of any sort; in one month I found him eating the leaves out of "Pilgrim's Progress." The foregoing are tales of the sea animals I am now preparing the Autobiography of the Oyster, the King of Beasts, which has been declared by the New York Supreme Court to be a wild animal in its native state and not subjected to certain taxation until tamed and domesticated. I know this to be true. The ravages of the Oyster would fill many books and startle the world. I know five distinct cases in which divers have been suddenly seized by oysters and crunched into shapeless masses while searching for lost treasure. All these relations of fact are supported by affidavit. They indicate only a few of "The Animals I Have Made Wild." HENRY EDWARD WARNER. BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.

### Opinion From Nova Scotia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It must

be apparent to every one familiar with the forest and its denizens that the writings of the Rev. Mr. Long and his kind, as the President avers, give very wrong impressions and hence are to be condemned. What, for example, would be thought of an art critic who ample, would be thought of an art critic who stated that Whistler held his brush in his teeth when he painted? And yet this would not be one whit more ridiculous than Mr. Long's statement in The Sun of April 28 that in "calling" moose with the bark moose call "the right hand is folded around the smaller end for a mouthplece." When a professed nature expert makes such a silly and absolutely erroneous statement as this, what, pray, are we to infer regarding his knowledge of his handiwork? Such professed "information" is far worse than drawing the long bow about phenomenal wolves and the like, for in the latter case the writer may plead the exigencies of fiction, while in the former he conclusively shows that he is ignorant of the subject on which he writes.

In another article Mr. Long states that the black bear confines his fish esting to "anta and grubs and frogs," though country people are only too well aware of his predilection for lamb, and in this province bears often come to the moose hunter's call, hoping to dine off calf moose.

Why, after all, do these writers go out of their way to get things wrong? Nature as she is offers themes fascinating and beautiful enough without their clumay efforts to improve her.

UNCLE NED BUCKSEAW. stated that Whistler held his brush in his

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALERS. They should Bring to Their Treatment a

Working knowledge of Medicine. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of Mr. Alfred Farlow of the publication committee of the First Church of Christ of Boston in THE SUN of June 6 furnishes con vincing evidence of the truth of the assertions contained in my letter to THE SUN of

May 31 relative to Christian Science healing Mr. Farlow's reply to my assertions that differentiating one disease from another, that they have no conception of what constitutes danger to life in the course of an illness, and that they should therefore be forever disqualfied from treating the sick, on the ground that their ministrations imperil life, is not a straightforward denial, but a tu quoque: You're another

Instead of attempting to show that these "healers" have some conception of the vari-ous derangements of bodily health, he states that I have constituted myself a "committee o place Christian Science healing in its worst light and the practice of medicine in its best ight. He places me on the defensive, imagine, with no other object than to cloud the real question, to divert the mind of the reader, to mislead.

Mr. Farlow knows that modern medicine requires no "publication committee" to trumpet its praises to suffering humanity. It is the product of ages of human experience and study. In its beneficence it is all embrace ing-every means to prevent disease, relieve suffering, to cure organic illness, be it psychical, physical or medicinal, is incorporated in modern therapy. It is false and misleading to state that "materia medica" or drugs play the most important rôle in the practice of medicine to-day; the main reliance of the Christian Scientist, suggestion, holds an important place in medical practice, and was appropriated by Mrs. Eddy when she started

on her career. "It is inconsistent," says Mr. Farlow, "for the representative of a school which loses one case of pneumonia every hour to find fault with another school which, so far as we know has lost only two cases." How plausibly this reads! But how wil-

fully misleading and untrue it is! Since when has Christian Science healing been a "school"? When a "healer" is brought to the bar of justice for having impotently prayed over a case of croupous pneumonia until the patient succumbed, the "commit ees" declare that their system is a religion, that for their religious beliefs they are being persecuted-they pose as martyrs to their faith. But when letters are written to the press, they constitute a "school," on a par with other schools.

As to the statement that one pneumonia patient dies hourly-granted; but Mr. Farlow statement that only two cases of pneumonia died under Christian Science healing during a whole year, no credence is to be placed on such statistics for the reason given at the opening of this letter, which was that the Christian Science "healer" does not know one disease from another. Mr. Farlow says that "many eminent physicians and specialists place no confidence in the medicinal treatment of pneumonia." His object is plainly to lead the reader to conclude that he might as well employ a "healer." But if physicians do not give much medicine in cases of pneumonia, they still give every case of this dread disease the most careful attention and nursing—for the reason that high fever, the area of lung involvement and weak heart may threaten the life of the patient. The watchful physician is prepared to combat these dangers as they arise, and he can combat all these threatening symptoms without the use of drugs, if he so chooses, by non-medicinal means.

The "healer" in such a case sits by the hedstatement that only two cases of pneumonu

these threatening symptoms without the use of drugs, if he so chooses, by non-medicinal means.

The "healer" in such a case sits by the bedside sublimely ignorant of the fact that death is impending, that the heart is intermittent in its action, that the inflammation is extending—and does absolutely nothing to counteract such conditions. Is it right, is it lawful, to permit this charlatanry to continue?

Mr. Farlow's record of the lady who recovered from a smallpox convalescence under absent treatment, after the physician had given her up, is simply a case of recovery through autosuggestion, and is not at all unusual. And the Christian Scientist who cured four cases of smallpox without taking it himself is on a par with the resident physicians in our smallpox hospitals, who rarely take the disease, although constantly in touch with it. I have my doubts, however, as to the correctness of the diagnosis of the Scientist; it may have been that these patients suffered from some other cruptive febrile disease. If he or any other "healer" can tell us the nature, history, symptoms, dangers and complications of smallpox, I'll retract every word I have said or written against Christian Science.

Regarding the treatment by "healers" of

Science.

Regarding the treatment by "healers" of children, Mr. Farlow's reasoning is just as sophistical and false as the remainder of his letter. "Parents are the natural guardians

children, Mr. Farlow's reasoning is just as sophistical and false as the remainder of his letter. "Parents are the natural guardians of their children," he says: therefore, innocent little children must be permitted to die of diseases proved by scientific observers to be curable, because their parents' religious beliefs are antagonistic to the use of drugs and prohibit the calling in of physicians.

Mr. Farlow has "all due respect for the broad minded, honest, skilful physician," but he is willing to leave to a "neighbor" the task of judging between the science of medicine and Christian Science, which is in reality no science at all. The very name is misleading and is a catch phrase. If Mr. Farlow really had "all due respect" for the broad minded physician, would he not take his advice and counsel, and compel every "healer" who desires to practise to comply with the law of the State by obtaining a working knowledge of the science of medicine? The "healer" would then be in a position to know something of the disease he might be called upon to treat; he would know what dangerous emergencies to expect and would be able to meet them properly.

Christian Science, plus a good physician, may be a fine combination; but Christian Science healing without the aid and support of the physician is, in my opinion, a crime. These writers for the glory of Christian Science healing without the aid and pervert the statements of medical men to such purposes as will suit their own pecuniary advancement. The vis medical rir naturæ, the inherent power in every living thing to overcome disease, is the minstay and good fortune of the cult.

Samuel Korn, M. D.

New York, June 8.

# Five Years of American Cotton.

According to the bureau of the census the American cotton crops of the last five fiscal years were of value as follows (including the seed):

The cottonseed alone averaged \$82,000,000 a year in value, or in the aggregate \$412,000,000 for the five years, leaving \$2,756,000,000 as the aggre-gate value of the five years crops of cotton alone. The 1906 crop was distributed as follows:

State. Aggregate crop

Georgia..... \$8,789,978 | Color | Carolina | C 
 Oklahoma.
 26,234,650

 Indian Territory.
 22,104,019

 Tennessee.
 16,838,825
 781,348 112,396 8,808 New Mexico.....

Compared with the 1905 crop the increases were, in millions of dollars: Arkansas, 14; Indian Territory, 2: Louisiana, 22: Mississippi, 10: Oklohoma, 7, and Texas, 75. The decreases were: Alabama, lina, 16.

From the Korea Daily News.

A few days ago a Corean countryman is said to have come to the house of the late Min Yong whan and asked to be allowed to see the spot where the bamboo sprouted. The steward of the place let him in, and after viewing the spot the countryman began to weep. Taking out a knife from his pour he cut his finger and with the blood wrote a short poem about the fate of the late Min. A short time afterward a Japanese policeman came and aske the steward about the circumstance and gave the facts as above stated. The countryman was traced by the Japanese and arrested.

Knicker-Get a bite? Bocker-Yes, but I don't know whether it is fish

Tommy-Pa, what is natural history! Pa-Letters going into pigeon holes.